

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XIX.—No 1013.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1856.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance. Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

REMOVAL.

MACCOUN & TILFORD, HAVE removed their Store to the new brick house opposite the market.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WAREHOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, he merit a part of the public patronage.

SAM'L. JANUARY.

REMOVAL.

PORTER CLAY, CABINET AND CHAIR MAKER, HAS lately removed his Shop to his new brick house, which he has built for the purpose, on Bank Alley immediately back of the Bank, and fronting the house lately occupied by Mr. John Jones, and now by Mr. Pew—and where he has on hand a stock of stuff, equal to any in this State. FURNITURE of the newest and most elegant fashions, may be had on the shortest notice, executed in as neat a manner as any where in the United States. He flatters himself, that from the many sources of information which he has had in his line of business; the regular correspondence which he has kept with all the principal Cabinet Makers both in Philadelphia and New-York, that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

Lexington, Dec. 7, 1855.

MADNESS.

AN effectual remedy on the human body, for that dreadful malady the bite of mad animals—it being the remedy that Dr. SROY of Lebanon, of Pennsylvania, has effected for many cures with—A number of persons have been cured by Dr. Sroy and myself, that had violent symptoms of the hydrophobia, from one 'til two days raging. The cure can be effected as long as the constituent part of the blood is not separated; which will happen sooner or later, according to the state of body, or the effect of the bite. I would advise every person to make application as soon as the person has received the infection. No trust can be expected for the above.

Michael Sebaag.

Lexington, March 18th, 1855.

N. B. The various Printers in the Western States are requested to give the above a place a few times in their respective papers.

Dr. Sebaag wishes to instruct a Pupil or two, to practice Medicine and Surgery.

All persons indebted to M. Sebaag for medical services, are requested to settle and discharge their respective balances, as no longer indulgence can be given. It is to be hoped that no compulsive measures will be necessary.

MR. DELISLE.

(From Paris in France.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he offers for sale, AN ELECTRIC MACHINE, with all the necessary apparatus for a complete course of Natural Philosophy, including the apparatus for medical experiments—price 150 dollars. He makes Electric Machines of all sizes, Parnick Machines, and engines for cutting Clock and Watch wheels—Also Darts, Broad and Small Swords, Surgeons' Instruments &c. &c.

Mr. Delisle continues to electorise those afflicted with the Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Paralysis, and Epilepsy, and most other nervous complaints, at his lodgings, in the house adjoining the prison.

Lexington, Nov. 26, 1855.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practiced, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

TWO APPRENTICES

TO the Tobaccoist's business, are wanted immediately, by **Godfrey Bender,** High Street, Lexington.

Who has for sale a quantity of Manufactured Chewing TOBACCO, and SEGARS;

Also—Rappee, French Rappee, & Scotch SNUFF, of superior quality.

MARCH 6, 1855.

SALT WORKS.

WILL rent two Furnaces at the Goose-Creek Salt Works, in Madison County, with convenient houses, for the accommodation of workmen &c.—The water is good, the wood convenient, and the terms will be very reasonable.

John Patrick.

Madison, 1st Sept. 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has now on hand, A Handsome Assortment of BOOTS & SHOES;

And intends keeping **A Constant Assortment of The Best Imported LEATHER,** From Philadelphia; and will prosecute his business in a way so extensive, as shall enable him to sell on better terms than has been usual in this State.

Hugh Crawford.

Main Street, opposite A. Logan's and P. Bin's New Brick Houses.

N. B. HEMP, WHISKEY, and a variety of COUNTRY PRODUCE, will be taken in payment.

BLUE DYING will be continued as usual.

JAMES HAWTHORN,

Tailor, & Ladies' Riding-Habit Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the brick house opposite to Mr. Charles's Printing Office, Main Street, Lexington; where he purposes carrying on the above business, in all its various branches. Those who may please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the most fashionable manner, and with neatness and dispatch. One or two smart Boys, between the age of 10 and 15, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

Lexington, Nov. 12, 1855.

STRAYED

FROM Frankfort, on Friday the 29th November, 1855, a bright

BAY HORSE, nearly 15 hands high, about 8 years old, shod all round, branded on the off thigh or buttock with a horse shoe, or perhaps the letters ID, a lump on his belly about two inches behind the girth place, about the size of an egg; some saddle marks, moves well and at different gates.

JAMES DARDIS.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from my plantation, about four months since, a likely

Dark Bay Filley,

two years old last Spring, supposed to be with foal, neither docked nor branded. I will give the above reward to any person who will return her, or give such information as will enable me to get her.

W. Warfield.

Fayette county, Nov. 20, 1855.

MADISON CIRCUIT, &c.

Robert Johnson, Complainant,

AGAINST

Reuben Proctor's Heirs & als. Defs.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day, came the complainant aforeaid by his counsel, and on his motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants Reuben Proctor's heirs, and John Coltfoot's heirs are not inhabitants of this State,—It is therefore ordered, that the said absent defendants do appear here on the first day of the next March term, to show cause, if any they can, why the complainant's bill shall not be taken as confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette two months, agreeable to an act of assembly of Kentucky.

A Copy. Test,

Will. Irvine, c. m. c.

A valuable tract of LAND for sale

for Cash. CONSISTING of 600 acres in the State of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a small water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Doct. James Welch, of the town of Dayton, or John Bradford of Lexington, who are legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is indisputable.

JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep a house of ENTERTAINMENT.

In that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALO;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Office particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber intends leaving the State, and offers for sale the following property, with an indisputable title, and possession given immediately—

LAND, MILLS, &c.

A valuable and well known tract or parcel situated at the mouth of Tates creek, 15 miles from Lexington, on the main road leading to Madison Court house, containing 1000 acres, or thereabouts, 250 of which is excellent bottom land, the remainder hilly, but well timbered; 80 or 100 acres cleared, part of which is well set with red clover and timothy. On the upper part of this tract is erected a Merchant and Grist Mill, both over-shot and double ceered, with a pair of French Burrs and a pair of Laurel Hill Stones. The house is large and convenient, being 50 by 42, with four floors, rolling screen, bolting cloths, hopper box, hoisting and packing works, by water and in good order; the dam is built entirely of white oak, hewed and filled with stone, not inferior in any respect to the best in the State—the situation is perfectly secure, either from back water or freshes in the creek—distance from the river, 1 1/2 miles, and no hill interfering. On the lower part of this tract, and about a half mile from the river is situated the saw mill, in complete order, and capable of doing as much business as any in the State. A good framed dwelling, kitchen and store house, with a number of useful cabins, and a large and never failing spring convenient.

A DISTILLERY,

within 40 yards of the mill, with over-head waters, and two stills containing 250 gallons.

That celebrated full blooded Stall Horse

YOUNG BARONET. Rising six years old, full 15 hands 3 inches high, was got by the imported Baronet, who was equal to any horse ever imported; old Baronet was bred by Sir John Webb, bart. got by Vertumnus, son of Eclipse, his dam called Penultima, by Snap, grand dam by Cade, great grand dam by Crab, great, great grand dam by Flying Childers, out of a confederate filley, she was got by Grey Grantham, her dam by the duke of Rutland's Black Barb out of Bright's Roan. Young Baronet's dam was got by the imported Obello, grand dam by the imported Figure, great grand dam by the imported Wild Dair, her dam was imported with Wild Dair, by gov. Delaney—Wild Dair became so famous he was returned to England. Several brood mares with Baronet colts, and now with foal by the same horse.

CATTLE.

A small flock, among which are two valuable Yoke of Oxen; a large flock of Hogs, 40 or 50 of which are fit to kill this fall.

As I intend positively to leave this State the ensuing spring, and not wishing to leave any property behind me, it will be well worthy the attention of any person inclining to purchase this kind of property; it will be sold at an under value, the whole together, or separate. In point of situation, there is no property of the kind in the State, that surpasses it. There is a thick settled, fertile country around it, where the greatest abundance of produce may be collected; the land abounds with good timber for boat building, and a very convenient spot for that purpose on the bank of the river Kentucky; boats for the Mississippi trade can be built, and loaded at the mouth of Tates creek with more convenience, less expense, and greater dispatch than at any other landing on the river.

There is on hand a stock of well seasoned flour barrels and stuff dressed for a number more. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Elisha I. Winter Jr.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to RIDGELY and A. FISHBACK, FISHBACK & STEELE or J. FISHBACK, are requested to pay their respective accounts to col. Dedman, who is authorized to collect and receipt for the same.

FOR SALE,

3,000 Acres of Land, LYING in the county of Henderson, chiefly on the waters of Highland and Trade Water. I will sell the above land very low for cash, horses, beef, pork, whiskey or flour. Any person wishing to purchase, will please apply to me, living near Robertson's Lick, in the aforeaid county.

John Hopkins.

Sept. 3rd, 1855.

THOMAS WALLACE,

HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and now opened at his store opposite the Court house, a large and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Smellery, Groceries, China, Ironmongery, Queens' & Cutlery, Glass.

All of which were bought low, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash, Hemp, and Inspected Tobacco, for which a part Cash will be given.

Lexington, January 1856.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN off from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Virginia, about eleven months ago, a Mulatto fellow named

BOB,

aged about forty-eight years, five feet, eight or nine inches high, a blacksmith by trade, has a scar on his head about the size of a dollar or rather larger, which is not covered with hair; he is extremely fond of liquor, and inebriated when drunk; was purchased of Mr. James Ware, near Lexington, Kentucky, about twelve years ago, and taken to Virginia—He has no doubt obtained a pass from some worthless person, as he could not have got to Kentucky without one. Any person taking the said fellow and securing him in any jail, or delivering him to Mr. Wilson in Lexington, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES HEARD.

May 10, 1855.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Lexington

on the 11th inst. a Bright

20 BAY HORSE,

about fourteen hands 3 inches high, with a black mane and tail, three years old last spring, no brand or mark that I recollect, except long bob'd tail, shod before, a natural trotter. Any person taking up the said horse and delivering him to me, shall be generously rewarded and all expenses paid.

Eng'd. Yeiser.

Lexington, September 16, 1855.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

JACOB LAUDEMAN,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues his

Tobacco Manufactory,

in Lexington on Main Street, nearly opposite Wilson's Inn, where he has furnished himself with all necessary tools, and slaves of his own, so that he can manufacture about twenty or thirty thousand weight of Tobacco a year, by which means he is enabled to sell on the lowest terms for cash, or he will give from three to nine months credit, on giving bond with approved security; he will also take orders in some good store in Lexington, for goods. Persons applying, may be furnished with the following kinds of Tobacco viz.

Chewing, in twists, pigtail of different kinds, smoking tobacco of different kinds, cut and in papers, segars, scotch and rappee snuff of different kinds.

The whole of which he will warrant equal if not superior to any manufactured in the State.

Lexington, Oct. 17, 1855.

N. B. A good price will be given for one or two hogheads of good Kitefoot tobacco. Any person wishing to purchase, can be supplied with tobacco of the different kinds at the store of Joseph Hudson opposite the Court House in Lexington.

STOLEN.

From my stable on the night of Sunday the 22d inst.

A Very Black Roan Horse, Rising five years old, between fourteen and a half and fifteen hands high, a gray star in his forehead, natural trotter, and trots fast, middling short tail, neither shod nor branded.

Whoever will deliver the said horse to the subscriber in Lexington, shall receive a reward of Five Dollars—and for the horse and thief, a liberal reward will be paid.

NATHL. LOWREY.

December 24, 1855.

NOTICE.

DRS. S. BROWN, & E. WARFIELD, continue to practice

MEDICINE. In partnership, in Lexington and its vicinity; Dr. S. BROWN will continue his residence in the brick house adjoining Mr. William Leavy's Store—Dr. F. WARFIELD has removed to the large brick house formerly the property of Dr. F. Ridgely, and lately occupied by Mr. John W. Hunt.

April 4th, 1855.

Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in that large, commodious building, on Main Street, lately occupied by the Bank, and nearly opposite the Court house, in the town of Lexington, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers, and others who may be so obliging as to call on him, in the best manner. He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of different kinds; his bedding is extensive, and attended to with care and from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any in the State; and as he will always keep on hand a large quantity of hay, oats, and corn, together with a good offer, he flatters himself, that he will be enabled to accommodate his visitors in every manner that may suit their convenience.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.

Lexington, April 20, 1855.

RICHARD TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort; where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1855.

FOR SALE,

18,000 Acres of Land,

ON the left hand side of the three forks as you go up the Kentucky, and at their junction. This land runs along the river three miles, and nine miles back. The bottoms are rich land; the ridges are capable of producing wheat, and other small grain. The pasturage is excellent for raising stock of all kinds, as it has a plenty of cane brakes, and peavines. All along the river is the sugar tree, wild cherry, and other woods common to this country. When you go back some distance, is the pine; which produces tar, turpentine, pitch and rosin; which will finally be valuable, independent of the wood that is upon the land. There is also a rock close to low water mark; that when the water is very low, shows clear flat upon its surface; and the rock itself takes salt. There has been three water-witches (as they call them,) trying the experiment, and say, there is four feet square of very salt water at the top of the bank, which is not an hundred feet from the water; and close to it a very easy ascending hill, for several miles; and also the wood along the river. A coal bank within three hundred yards. There is also five valuable coal banks, which are near the river, with easy access to them. A coal yard and boat yard; and it is said, several salt-petre caves. The bottoms and along the creeks would produce good cotton or hemp. Lexington alone, independent of the country blacksmiths, consumes thirteen thousand bushels per annum. We will suppose Frankfort five thousand, which falls at the landing at one shilling per bushel, and twenty thousand might be sold; this might be made productive by a man of small capital. Independent of these advantages, the mouth of the three forks is the best fishing place in the State. In a small crib they can get five hundred pounds of fish in a day, and may get by a feint, five or seven hundred barrels per annum. Tobacco, flour, beef, pork, tallow, hogs' lard, hemp, cordage, whiskey, or cast iron, will be taken in payment. Part credit will be given. If the whole cannot be sold, a half will be sold, or a third. A clear and indisputable deed will be given. For terms apply to Mr. Wm. Leavy Lexington, or at this office.

Lexington, December 4, 1855.

N. B. There are a number of acres of clear bottom land, and several big houses upon the above lands.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.



LUKE USHER,

from Baltimore, in forms the public, that he has removed his Factory to Lexington, at the sign of the Umbrella, next door to Travellers' Hall, where he will keep a constant supply of

Umbrellas & Parasols,

finished in the neatest manner.—Merchants and travellers may be supplied with Umbrellas at this Factory on more advantageous terms than by importing them.

He has also an assortment of

MEDICINE.

Which he will sell very low and on which a credit will be given—they consist of.

225 lb. Sal Glauber	38 lb. Sena Alex.
131—Crem. Tart.	12—Pulv. Rhat.
85—Flor Sulph.	45—Sal Nitre pura
14—Camphor	63.4—Cantharides
8—Rad. Rhat. opt.	24—Pulv. Cort. Pe.
2—Tart. Emetic	ruv. opt.
3—Rad. Ipecac.	28—Succ. Glycyrrhiz
2—Pulv. do.	12—Gum Arabic
6 1/2—Ether	dec.
6—Merc. Precip.	3—Opium.

CROSS-PLAINS.

BLACKSMITH immediately wanted; none need apply without being well recommended.—Liberal wages will be given. There is a shop, tools, and coal, and a continual supply of stone coal will be kept.—Also have about 1800 feet of wall ironed.

PINE PLANK, for sale.

REUBIN HUDSON.

Jan. 29th, 1806. 21f

RAN AWAY

From the subscriber on the 22d inst.

A Negro Man, named **TRIM**, about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, heavy, well set, and of a fair complexion, may be lurking about Lexington, or the neighborhood. He took with him a

Chestnut Sorrel Horse,

about 8 years old, about 4 feet 10 inches high, when rode hard he blows very free, and is supposed to be injured in his hind; a double skirted saddle, nearly new; and a snaffle bridle with bit. Fifteen Dollars will be given for the fellow and horse, or Ten for the negro and Five for the horse, and all reasonable charges if brought home to me, living four miles from Paris.

John P. Lawfon.

January 28. 3w

JOHN GRANT,

Painter, Glazier & Paper Hanger, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to the house on Short Street lately occupied by Mr. Loftis Noel Taylor, where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, extensively and with dispatch. Being now furnished with every necessary material, he will be enabled to complete any kind of work in the above line of business, in a neat and masterly style, and on the most reasonable terms.

He returns thanks to those who have favoured him with their commands, and hopes from his assiduity and attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Putty and Paints, by the small quantity always on hand.

One or two apprentices will be taken to the above business—boys from 14 to 6 years of age, will meet with liberal encouragement, tf

CLARKE COUNTY, sc.

TAKEN up by William Black, living near the Sycamore Forest, One Bay Horse Colt, two years old past, about 14 hands one inch high, a small white spot on his nose, appraised to £10 10s.

D. Harrison, J.P.C.C.

November 13, 1805. f

TAKEN up by Joshua Yeats, of Madison county, living on the waters of Silver creek, about 5 miles from Richmond, One Brown Horse, about 14 hands high, 10 or 11 years old, two white feet, trots naturally, no brands perceivable. Appraised to 45 dollars.

January 9. 3s.

BOURBON COUNTY, sc.

TAKEN UP by William Elliott, in Bourbon County, six miles from Paris, on the waters of Houston, a BAY FILLEY, two years old last spring, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, with C.R.T. Appraised to thirty six dollars. Also, a YEARLING FILLEY, same colour; no brand perceivable. Appraised to twenty-four dollars.

THOS. HUGHES.

A Copy. Test. WM. GARRARD jr. J.P.C.C. October 21st, 1805. f

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on the twelfth day of March next, we shall meet the commissioners appointed by the county court of Jessamine county, at the house of David McKee, in said county, to perpetuate testimony for establishing a certain corner of general Adam Stevens's military survey; said corner is also a corner of William Anderson's pre-emption of one thousand acres, and stands on the North-Eastwardly line of Abraham Hite's military survey, on Hickman creek, and also to do such other matters as the law directs in such cases.

William Anderson, David McKee.

January 25th, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I have assigned the Register's receipt for 200 acres of land, lying in Adair county, to a certain George Rice, formerly of Cumberland county, for which he passed his bond to me, payable the 25th of December 1805, but now has absconded; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from purchasing of said land, as I am determined not to make a title to said land unless compelled by law.

Robt. Hindman.

Jan. 27th, 1806.

JOURNAL

OF

DR. COWDERY

(Continued.)

Dec. 5. The Bashaw sent for me to prescribe for himself and two officers of his body guard, and ordered me to get such medicine as was necessary of the minister, who had a medicine chest.

Dec. 6. Visited the sick at the palace, and found them all better. I was received and treated very politely. The minister sent for me to cure him of a blindness of his left eye. I prescribed for him with very little success.

Dec. 7. Visited the Ambassador of Constantinople, who was affected with the intermitting fever. Found my patients at the palace all most well.

Dec. 8. Received several natural curiosities of Tripoli, from Mr. Nissen.

Dec. 9. Visited the Turkish Ambassador, and found him better. He asked many questions about America, and treated me with coffee.

Dec. 10. Visited the Turkish officer, where I found a captain of one of the Grand Seigneur's ships of war, who came to Tripoli to carry presents to the Grand Seigneur. The Tripolitan captain who took the brig from Philadelphia, Capt. Morris, was also there. He was very inquisitive about our country and our navy.

Dec. 12. Was called on by the General of Marine, to visit his principal Secretary. Before I was permitted to give any medicine, the Turks, six in number, with Hamet, our droger-man, surrounded the sick man, and offered a prayer to Mahomet. The sick man then told me that if I would cure him, he would be very thankful, and would speak to the Bashaw in our favour.

Dec. 15. The Bashaw had a schooner launched, which was built by the Spanish carpenters. She was tolerably handsome, and was calculated to carry six guns. When she was launched, three guns were fired from the batteries, and the Consul all hoisted their colours. At fun set, a firing from the batteries announced the commencement of the Mahometan Ramadan, continuing a lunar month, in which they neither eat, drink, nor smoke, while the sun is above the horizon, but feast at night. In walking through the town to visit my patients, I found the mosque and the principal houses illuminated, and the people rejoicing. Passing the coffee house with our droger-man, Lysle, a renegade Scotchman, who was now the Tripolitan Admiral, called me in to drink coffee with him, and was very polite.

Dec. 16. Visited the Marine Secretary, and found him in a state of great debility. Could not prevail on him to take any medicine, or the least kind of nourishment. He said he would rather die than offend Mahomet, by breaking the Ramadan; but would take whatever I should advise at night.

Dec. 20. The market was so poor that we could get nothing for dinner, but the shoulder of a poor dromedary.

Jan. 1. Was called to visit the Bashaw's child, about eleven months old. The Bashaw seemed much affected on my pronouncing the child dangerous; and wished me to pay every attention to it, saying, that any thing he could afford, should be at my service.

Jan. 2. Found the Bashaw's child better, at which he expressed great satisfaction, and offered me a horse and servant to go to his gardens, about two miles from town. I preferred walking, and took our droger-man with me. As I passed out at the gate of the city, I saw a man's head sticking on a pole. On enquiry, I found that it was the head of one of the Bedouins, who about a year before, killed the son-in-law of the Bashaw, who commanded the army in collecting the taxes in the back part of his dominions. About a quarter of a mile from the town, the road passed through a burying ground, full of graves. After this, I came into a well cultivated country, which was laid out in squares, of from one to six or eight acres, each surrounded with date trees, interspersed with orange, fig, olive, lemon and other trees. On coming to Admiral Lysle's garden, we found him there, and he invited me in. It was very beautiful. He loaded us with its fruits, and offered me access to it whenever I chose, and said I was welcome to any thing growing in it. I concluded to postpone going to the Bashaw's garden, until another day.

Jan. 3. Went to the Bashaw's garden, where I met the Minister and the Prince, the Bashaw's eldest son. They politely conducted me through the garden, which was ornamented with a great variety of fruit trees, loaded with fruit, particularly with oranges, lemons and limes. John Hilliard died in the evening.

Jan. 4. William Anderson died.

Jan. 12. The Bashaw's eldest daughter was married to Selim, the Bashaw's chief eunuch or treasurer. Wilton, who was one of our quartermasters, and lately turned traitor and Turk, received 500 battinades, for quarreling with the noted Lysle.

Jan. 14. The Minister of foreign affairs, Sidi Mahomet Dacize, visited our prison. The month's fasting, (Ramadam), ended this day at the change of the moon. The Tripolitans fired a salute from our ship, which lay moored in the harbour within sight of our window.

Jan. 15. The feast called Byram commenced. Every gun in Tripoli was fired in honor of the day. Every Turk put on his best suit, and there was a general rejoicing.

Jan. 16. Capt. Rainbridge and Lieutenant Porter, were invited, and accordingly visited the Bashaw, with all the Consuls.

Jan. 17. The Byram ended this evening. The Consuls, the ships in the harbour, and the cattle displayed their colours, during the three days. The rejoicing was great, but neither elegance nor taste were discoverable.

Jan. 18. By permission, visited the triumphal arch, which was built at the time the Romans conquered this country. It is dedicated to Augustus Cesar—it is very large, built of fine marble, and is full of engravings and inscriptions, in tolerable perfection. It stands near the Marinery.

Jan. 19. The Bashaw's agent sent us a present of tea, coffee and sugar, and a lamb, probably to induce us to buy a quantity of old clothes taken from us, for which they asked 600 dollars.

Diet at this time, two eggs and a piece of bread, with rain water for breakfast and supper—poor beef or camel's flesh, bread, and sometimes boiled cabbage, with rain water for dinner.

(To be Continued.)

NORFOLK, January 6.

Captain Gordon, who arrived here on Saturday in the ship Highland Mary, in 35 days from Bordeaux, has favored us with the Moniteur, and other Paris papers to the 20th November, and the Bordeaux papers to 26th of the same month.

The intelligence which they contain is of the highest importance to the political world, and to astonishing, that it is difficult to believe that we are relating facts.

The event which first attracts our attention, is the rapid advance of the French Grand army to Vienna. We do not perceive by any of the papers we have received, that the Emperor of the French had actually entered Vienna, but he was within, a few leagues of that capital, and no enemy to oppose him. In fact he only delayed his entry, in order to adjust some ceremonial, and to make it more solemn and impressive. It will appear incredible that a mighty empire should be overthrown in six weeks, and without one battle in which the ancient valor of the nation was displayed. The public are already in possession of the operations of the French Army, up to the capitulation of Ulm. Immediately after that event, the grand army pressed forward for the capital of the Austrian empire. The resistance which it experienced is detailed in the bulletins of the army, which we shall hereafter notice. That it could not have been considerable, the rapid advances of the French affords conclusive evidence. The battles which were fought, more resemble a war of skirmishing for posts, than battles which were to determine the fate of a mighty empire.

From the accounts published in the French bulletins, it appears that the meeting and defeating their enemy were the same. This modern Cesar may in imitation of the ancient say "veni vidi vici." The Austrian cabinet appears no less confounded, than the armies are dismayed. The emperor of Austria abandoned his capital on the approach of the French, and retired to Bohemia. We cannot in this place resist the insertion of an anecdote of Bonaparte, well known in the diplomatic circles of Paris, and related to us by a gentleman of veracity from France. Some time last summer, Bonaparte in speaking to the Austrian Minister, observed, "Your master wants war does he? tell him from me, that if he obliges me to go to war, I will sleep in his bed before Christmas." That he will perform his promise he presents details sufficiently prove.

In Italy the French arms have in every instance been attended with success, but the Archduke Charles, has contended with Massena like a soldier and obliged his superior enemy to purchase at some expence the victories which he has gained. It appears to be the determination of the Austrian and Russian generals to concentrate all their forces in Bohemia; the Austrian army has retreated into that kingdom.

The king of Prussia, notwithstanding all the sanguine hopes entertained of his becoming a member of the confederacy, adheres to his neutrality, or rather continues his partiality for France, and his unconquerable hatred of Austria. Every exertion we may imagine has been made to detach him from his system. The Emperor of Russia arrived at Berlin the 25th of October, where he was received with every mark of distinction suitable to his exalted rank, but the main object of his visit, it does not appear probable, will be accomplished.

Notwithstanding the successes of France, the raising another most formidable army of 200,000 men, to follow the grand army, either to second its operations, or to act as an army of reserve in case of need.

France has concluded a treaty with the king of Naples and two Sicilies, by which it is stipulated that France will withdraw her troops from the estates of that king, provided he will not permit the forces of the combined powers to pass through his dominions. In her finances, France experiences great embarrassment. In addition to which, the great banking-house of Reclomier, has suspended its payments.

The English grand expedition had arrived and landed at Cuxhaven; the French appear to treat it with derision, nor from the present aspect of affairs does it appear probable that it will be able to render an important service to the cause of the allies.

In several of the Paris and some of the German journals, a CONTINENTAL PEACE is supposed to be certain and immediate. It will be observed that the Emperor of the French was to proceed shortly to Munich to hold a general congress for that purpose; it is confidently asserted in some of those journals that the Emperors of Russia and Austria have made overtures to the Emperor of the French, through the mediation of Prussia.

With England, France appears determined to prosecute the war with vigor—Already has she commenced the formation of another camp at Boulogne, to which place a part of the imperial guards had actually arrived. Bonaparte, it is said, as he passed to the Rhine, observed, that he would spend his Christmas in Vienna, and Easter in London; while we admit that he is punctual in most of his promises, we venture to predict that he will not keep this.

The defeat of the combined fleet was known in France, the Moniteur preferred a full silence, while two of the minor journals ventured to notice the action in these words:

"Authentic letters from Madrid assert in a positive manner, that Admiral Nelson died of the wound he received in the engagement of the 21st. Oct. four English captains, as well as a great number of officers of every rank, lost their lives in it; it is a fact now clearly ascertained, that Admiral Collingwood has not been able to capture a single ship of the combined fleet, which were dispersed by the storm. The death of Admiral Nelson alone is an undoubted defeat for the English Navy!"

Except this very varacious account, there is not one word of this memorable combat in the Paris papers. An account had been received at Bordeaux, which when more at leisure, we will publish for the amusement of our readers; the summary of the loss of the British, according to this account, is 5 sunk, 1 blown up, and three drove on shore. The prince of Wales, of 99 guns, which was not in the action, is among those sunk, and Admiral Bickerton, who was not in the action, is said to be killed, this the account adds, "according to Admiral Collingwood's statement."

From these circumstances, our readers will naturally make some allowance for other accounts. But after a large allowance, there is enough to prove the discomfiture of the allies. Jerome Bonaparte arrived in the city of Nantz on the 20th of November, and was received with the highest civil and military distinctions. He was, it was said, on his route for Breslau to join the fleet at that place, which, animated by the presence of his imperial majesty's brother, would (says the French journals) be impatient to give the English battle.

Twenty First Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Molk, 19th Brumaire, 10th, November, year 14.

On the 16th Brumaire, the army of marshal Davoust directed its march from Steyer to Nayd Hoffen, Marienzell and Lilienfeld. By this movement it extended its front beyond the left of the enemy's army, which was supposed to be ready to make a stand on the heights of St. Hypolyte,

and from Lilienfeld it marched towards Vienna by the high road leading directly to it.

On the 17th, the advanced guard of this marshal being yet several leagues from Marienzell, met the corps of gen. Meerfeldt, which was marching towards Neudstadt for the purpose of covering Vienna on that side. The gen. of brigade Hendelet, commander of marshal Davoust's advanced guard, attacked the enemy with the greatest vigor, routed him, and pursued him for the space of five leagues.

The result of this engagement of Marienzell, was the taking of three stands of colors, 15 pieces of cannon, and 4000 prisoners—amongst whom are the colonels of the regiments Joseph de Colledero & Dentchemitter, and 5 majors.

The 13th regiment of light infantry and the 108th regiment of the line behaved admirably well.

On the 18th in the morning, prince Murat arrived at St. Hypolyte. He gave directions to the gen. of brigade of dragoons, Sebastiani, to push forwards toward Vienna. All the court and grandes have left the capital. It had been already announced at the advanced posts, that the emperor was preparing to quit Vienna.

The Russian army had effected its retreat to Krems by recrossing the Danube, fearing no doubt to see its communications with Moravia cut off, by the movement which marshal Mortier made on the left bank of the Danube.

Gen. Marmont must have passed beyond Leoben.

The abbey of Molk, where the emperor lodges, is one of the finest in Europe. There is not, either in France or Italy, any convent that can be compared to it. It is a strong position, and commands the Danube. It was one of the principal posts of the Romans, and was called the Iron House, built by the emperor Commodus.

The cellars and vaults of the abbey were full of very good Hungarian wine; which has been of very great help to the army, having for this long time been without any; but we are now in the wine country—there is a great deal in the environs of Vienna.

The emperor has ordered a particular safe guard to be placed at the castle of Sulthof, a small country seat belonging to the emperor of Austria, on the left bank of the Danube.

The avenues to Vienna on this side, do not resemble the avenues of great capitals. From Lintz to Vienna there is but one high road; a great many rivers, such as the Ips, the Elaph, the Molk, the Treafen, &c. have only bad wooden bridges over them.

The country is covered with forests of pine trees; at every step inexpugnable positions, where the enemy in vain endeavored to make a stand. He was always apprehensive of seeing himself passed and turned by the columns which manoeuvred beyond his flanks.

From the Inn hither, the Danube is beautiful; its prospects are picturesque; its navigation down the river, rapid and easy.

All the intercepted letters speak only of the frightful chaos which Vienna exhibits. The war was undertaken by the Austrian cabinet against the advice of all the princes of the imperial family. But Colledero, lead by his wife, who, a French woman, bears the most venomous hatred to her country. Cobentzel accustomed to tremble at the very name of a Russian, in the persuasion that every thing must bend before them, and to whom, moreover, it is possible the agents of England may have found means to introduce themselves; in fine, that miserable Mack, who had already acted such a great part for the renewal of the second coalition, these are the influences that have proved stronger than those of all wise men and of all the members of the Imperial family.

There is not the meanest citizen, the lowest subaltern, but is conscious that this war is advantageous only for the English; that they are the artificers of the misfortune of Europe, as by their monopoly, they are the authors of the exorbitant price of provisions.

MENTZ, November 14.

According to private letters just arrived, it appears certain that there will be a congress held at Munich, and that Europe will enjoy a durable peace.

STRASBURGH, November 16.

On the 9th November, marshal Angereau's head quarters were at

Stockach.—On the 10th he set out a new on his march; the right column of his army struck off towards Buckhorn and filed along the upper part of the Eastern borders of the Lake of Constance, by Laugenanger to Lindau and Bregenz. The centre column directed his march from Psulendorf to Savenspurg, and from thence by Wangen and Ysny to Immenstatt. The left column which departed from Moeskirch on the 10th, marched off by Waldsee, and Lieutkirch to Kempten, where it was to learn its further destination. If it be true, as is reported to day, that the Austrian general Wolskehl has surrendered by capitulation to a column sent against him by Marshal Ney, from Inspruck, and which cut off his retreat, Marshal Angereau will have for the moment no enemy to fight against, and may act in concert with Marshal Ney, against the Italian Tyrol.

Nov. 17.—The city of Vienna has just opened its gates for the first time to a victorious army. This glory was reserved for Frenchmen. Our troops have entered it. An extraordinary courier who arrived here last night brought this intelligence, but at his setting out, the emperor had not arrived there. He was however, immediately excepted to make his solemn entry into that capital, and afterwards repair to Munich, where a congress is to be opened for the re-establishment of peace, overtures for which have already been made. It is confidently asserted that the king of Prussia, will employ his mediation, and that count Haugwitz, who was lately at Vienna, will repair for this purpose to Munich.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for the encouragement he has received in his line of business.

In Lexington my friends may find me working at my trade, At raising stones to suit your mind, And digging with my spade.

Good lime I have always on hand, Supply'd you all can be, However great is the demand, My friends come unto me.

I will dig wells you all may know, Good water I can find, In spite of patent laws I'll show, For nought I will be kind.

In all the branches of my trade So punctual I will be, It never shall by one be said, John Shaw has cheated me, I am,

John R. Shaw.

N. B. I shall refuse to work in flint rock, as I have been three times blown up.

Man's Lick Salt Works.

TO be rented for a term of years, all the interest of the representatives of John Todd, dec. in the Man's Lick Salt Works, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. The superior quality of the water, and the advantages this Lick possesses over any other in the state, are so well known, it needs no recommendation. Proposals in writing will be received by Thomas Bodley, John Jordan, and Thomas Irwin, in Lexington, until the second Monday in March next; and if no contract should be made before that day, it will then be rented to the highest bidder.

Lexington, Jan. 31st, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of Mac-coun and Tilford, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, those indebted, are requested to call and settle their accounts with James Maccoun, and those having demands against the firm, will present them to him for settlement.

James Maccoun,
John Tilford Jun.

Lexington, January 31st, 1806.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and now opening at the store lately occupied by the above firm on Main street, opposite the market house, an extensive additional supply of

Merchandise & Stationary, which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash.

James Maccoun.

Taken up by James Murry jun. living in Green county, on the waters of Pittman's creek, near Muldrough's hill,

One Brown Mare, about seven years old, thirteen hands high, a star and snip, a little hipshot, no brands perceptible; appraised to 25 dollars, the 20th November, 1805.—Also one

Iron Grey Horse,

two years old, a small star in his face, about 13 hands 3 inches high, no brands perceptible; appraised to 45 dollars, the 4th December, 1805.

William Sympson, J.P.G.C.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on two notes given by me to Benjamin Combs senior of Clarke county, dated the sixteenth day of January 1806, one for fifteen dollars, due the 10th day of June, the other for forty barrels of corn, and twenty dollars worth of pork, due next December; as he has not complied with his contract, I am determined not to pay them.

Beverly Daniel.

Clarke county, February 1, 1806.

“True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lamb'ring at his back.”

LEXINGTON, FEBRUARY 6.

THE publication of the Independent Gazetteer, having been suspended, the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette proposes issuing his paper TWICE A WEEK—and although the labour will be more than double that of publishing weekly, he will only charge an addition of One Dollar and Fifty Cents: the price will therefore be Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, and Four Dollars if paid at the end of the year; for which a note will be required.

The disadvantages attending a weekly paper have been long experienced in this place. Important events have lately crowded on each other in such rapid succession, that it has been impossible to give a satisfactory detail in a weekly Gazette; and were the number of weekly papers increased, so as for one to be issued every day in the week, yet each printer feeling an anxiety to give his readers the most important articles, it would be only so many editions of the same information. This will be remedied by the same paper being issued twice a week, because the articles published in one paper will not be re-inserted in the succeeding one; of course it must be filled with something else.

The editor is confident his proposal will meet with almost universal approbation. He is, however, aware that a few would prefer a weekly paper, on account of the difference in the expense—such can be accommodated with the Gazette weekly, by giving him notice, at Two Dollars advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of the year.

The contemplated alteration is proposed to take effect from and after the 12th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5.

The London Courier of the 15th observes, “We stated yesterday, that a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance had been concluded between Russia and Prussia. By this treaty, Prussia engages to make a common cause with England, Russia and Austria, if Bonaparte does not accede to the terms of peace, which have been proposed to him. The object of Duroc's mission to Berlin, was to invite Prussia either to join France immediately, or in the event of her not joining her, to preserve a strict neutrality. The first proposition was immediately rejected. When Prussia evinced an intention of no longer remaining neutral, and transmitted a note on the 14th ult. to the French Ministers Laforest and Duroc—Bonaparte in answer to that note, demanded peremptorily, that Prussia should immediately declare for or against him—The King of Prussia instantly communicated this peremptory demand to the Emperor of Russia, and the two monarchs in consequence, returned an answer, in which they proposed:

“That Naples should be evacuated by the French troops; that the treaty of Luneville should be executed to its full extent; that Switzerland and Holland should be declared INDEPENDENT; and the regal dignity of Italy be forever separated from the Imperial dignity of France.—If these propositions were acceded to, Russia promised to evacuate Corfu; but if they were rejected, the Prussian army would commence its operations.

The arrival of the British Packet Manchester, capt. Davies, in 44 days from Falmouth, enables the Editors of the New-York Gazette to give to their readers another Important Naval Victory, by the British Admira STRACHAN.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The following extraordinary Gazette was published this morning at ten o'clock; it records another Victory of the British arms—Sir R. Strachan has taken four sail of the line, of the combined fleet, (all French) off Ferrol. The loss on our side was trifling; the enemy suffered much. The combined fleet must now be considered as almost destroyed, twenty four ships, at one full sweep, is almost sufficient to annihilate a navy.

London Gazette Extraordinary. Monday November 11.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 11, 1805. The letter (and its enclosures) of which the following are copies, were received at this office last night, from (now rear-admiral) Sir Richard John Strachan, bart. commander of his Majesty's ship the Caesar, addressed to William Marfden esq.

Caesar, Nov. 7.

Sir.

The accompanying copy

of a letter, addressed to the honorable admiral Cornwallis, I request you will be pleased to lay before the lords commissioners of the admiralty, with my apology for the hasty manner in which it was written. I have the honor to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Caesar, west of Rochefort 264 miles, Nov. 4, 1805, wind S. E.

Sir,

Being off Ferrol, working to the westward, with the wind westerly, on the evening of the 2d, we observed a frigate in the N. W. making signals; made all sail to join her before night, and followed by the ships named in the margin.* we came up with her at 11 at night, and at the moment she joined us, we saw six large ships near us. Capt. Baker informed me he had been chased by the Rochefort Squadron, then close to leeward of us. We were delighted. I desired him to tell the captains of the ships of line to follow me, as I meant to engage them directly, and immediately bore away in the Caesar for the purpose, making all the signals I could, to indicate our movements to the ships; the moon enabled us to see the enemy bear away in a line abreast, closely formed; but we lost sight of them when it set, and I was obliged to reduce our sails, the Hero, Courageux and Aeolus being the only ships we could see. We continued steering to the E. N. E. all night, and in the morning observed the Santa Margarita near us; at nine we discovered the enemy of four sail of the line in the N. E. under all sail. We had also every thing set, and came up with them fast; in the evening, we observed three sail ahead; and the Phoenix spoke me at night. I found that active officer, capt Baker, had delivered my orders, and I sent him on to assist the Santa Margarita in leading us up to the enemy. At day light we were near them, and the Santa Margarita had begun in a very gallant manner to fire upon their rear, and was soon joined by the Phoenix.

A little before noon, the French finding an action unavoidable, began to take in their small sails, and form in a line, bearing on the starboard tack; we did the same and I communicated my intentions by hailing to the captains, that I should attack the centre and rear, and at noon began the battle; in a short time the van ship of the enemy tacked, which almost directly made the action close and general: the Namur joined soon after we tacked, which we did as soon as we could get the ships round, and I directed her by signal to engage the van; at half past three, the action ceased, the enemy having fought to admiration, and not surrounding till their ships were unmanageable. I have returned thanks to the captains of the ships of the line and the frigates, and they speak in high terms of approbation of their respective officers and ship companies. If any thing could add to the good opinion I had already formed of the officers and crew of the Caesar, it is their gallant conduct in this day's battle. The enemy have suffered much, but our ships not more than is to be expected on these occasions. You may judge of my surprise Sir, when I found the ships we had taken, were not the Rochefort Squadron, but from Cadiz.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. H. STRACHAN.

Honorable William Cornwallis, Admiral of the White, and commander in chief, &c. &c. &c.

* Caesar, Hero, Courageux and Namur. Bellona, Aeolus, Santa Margarita, far to leeward, in the South-East.

FIRST LINE.

Starboard tack. British Line—Caesar of 80 guns; Hero of 74 guns; and Courageux of 74 guns. French Line—Duguay Trouin, of 74 guns, captain Toufflet; Formidable of 80 guns, Rear Admiral Dumanoir; Mont Blanc of 74 guns, captain Villegrey; Scipion of 74 guns, captain Barouger.

SECOND LINE.

(When the Namur joined.) Larboard tack. British Line—Hero of 74 guns, hon. capt. Gardiner; Namur of 74 guns, captain Haifield; Caesar of 80 guns, Sir R. J. Strachan; Courageux of 74 guns, captain Lee.

French Line—Duguay Trouin, Formidable, Mont Blanc, Scipion. N. B. The Duguay Trouin and Scipion, totally dismasted; the Formidable and Mont Blanc, have their foremasts standing.

Our frigates—Santa Margarita, Aeolus, Phoenix and Revolutionaire.

THE THIRD VICTORY.

Weekly Messenger office, Monday one o'clock.

We just learn that an express has arrived at the Admiralty, with the important intelligence that admiral Louis had fallen in with the Rochefort Squadron, and that after a smart action, six more of the enemy's ships of the line struck their colors.

To the respective Captains and Commanders.

Whitehall, Nov. 9.—His Majesty has been pleased to grant to the Rev. W. Nelson, D. D. now Lord Nelson, brother and heir to the late Lord Viscount Nelson, who after a series of transcendent and heroic services, fell gloriously on the 21st of October last, in the moment of brilliant and decisive victory, the dignity of Viscount, and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the titles of Viscount Marton, and Earl Nelson, of Trafalgar, and of Meriton in Surrey, the same to descend to the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, and in default thereof to their heirs male successively of Sufanna, wife of Thomas Belton esq. and Catherine wife of George Matcham esq. sisters of the late Lord Viscount Nelson.

A NEW STORE.

THOMAS & ROBERT BARR.

HAVE just received and are now opening, in the store lately occupied by Mr. E. W. Craig, a large assortment of Merchandise.

Lexington, February 5, 1806.

OHIO CANAL.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Ohio Canal Company met at the house of major Alexander Parker, in Lexington, Kentucky, this day, agreeably to an act entitled “an act to amend the act incorporating the Ohio Canal Company,” passed December 26, 1805.

They then proceeded to ballot for a President, when James Berthoud, esq. was duly elected.

They then proceeded to ballot for a treasurer, when Thomas Prather, esq. was duly elected.

The board then resolved that books for receiving subscriptions to said stock should be immediately opened in the principal towns in this state and such other places as the President and Directors have ordered.

Lexington, Ky. Feb. 3, 1806.

THE KENTUCKY

POCKET ALMANACK,

For the Year 1806,

Containing a correct list of the court days in the several counties, in this commonwealth, may be had at this office.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Knox Circuit Court, October Term, 1805.

William Hogan, complainant,

Against

Thomas Barbour, & Richard Barbour, admrs of James Barbour deceased, John Harrison and Sally his wife, David Walker and Mary his wife, John Moore and Frances his wife, Lucy Barbour, Mordecai Barbour, Gabriel Barbour, Philip Barbour, Richard and Thomas Barbour, heirs and devisees of James Barbour dec. John Barbour and John Ballenger, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, and on proof being made to them that John Moore and Frances his wife, Mordecai Barbour and Gabriel Barbour are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said absent defendants do appear here on the third day of our next April term and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against them, and this order be entered in the Kentucky Gazette according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided,

A copy. Teste.

*4s6 Richard Ballinger c. r. c. c.

ABRAHAM S. DRAKE,

TAYLOR,

TAKES this method to inform the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Holmes, Taylor, or Main Street, nearly opposite Benjamin Stout, saddler, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the business, with the strictest attention, and desire to please, to meet a share of public patronage.

Ladies and Gentlemen who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner, and with neatness and dispatch.

One or two boys are wanted to the above business. Such country produce and store goods as may suit, will be taken.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM, of one hundred and twenty odd acres, on Cane run, Scott county, a little below Sanders's tavern—a handsome well watered, a sufficiency cleared, a hewed log house two stories high, nearly new—possession may be had immediately—Cash is wanting.—For terms apply to

ELIJAH CRAIG.

Georgetown, January 6th, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY, young, strong heavy, NEGRO WOMAN with TWO CHILDREN—she has been entirely accustomed to looking and house business, in which there are but few, if any, who excel her.—Enquire of the printer.

Fayette county set.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Fayette county court, at their January court, 1806, the subscribers being appointed commissioners in behalf of said county, to let the building of a

NEW COURT HOUSE.

will attend at the present court house, in Lexington, on the 18th day of February, 1806, at 10 o'clock A. M. to contract for said building, of the following size: 60 by 50 feet, the foundation to be of stone, four feet high and three feet thick, and 50 much under ground as the commissioners shall direct—three stories high, the first story to be 14 feet high, of brick, and three brick thick; the second story 12 feet high and two and a half brick thick; the third story 10 feet high and two brick thick; with two offices in the first story, each 15 feet in the clear, to be arched over with brick, to be fire proof. The partition wall of the offices to go up to the joists, and two brick thick, with a door to each office. The fronts of said house to be of sand brick, laid with lime and sand mortar—also a fire-place in each office, with a fire-place in the second and third stories, of the same stack of chimneys, with two shafts of chimneys at the other end; with a pediment suitable for such a building, fronting Main street—the floor to be raised as high as the stone work with clay, and rammed hard, for the offices and that part of the floor which will not be planked, and covered over with brick or tile. The walls of said house are to be raised by August next. And at the same time and place will be sold the materials of the of the old court house.

Also at same time and place, will be let the Wood Work of said house. The first story to contain 17 windows, glass 10 by 12—the window frames of black locust, 5 by 7 inches, single architrave, with a stone moulding outside of the sill, and sash of black walnut; the jams and windows to be all plane and neat, and moulded with a bead and ovello; window shutters for all the lower windows, made of walnut and lined with plank and to be panelled, all the window shutters and doors to swing with good hinges, hooks and eyes, the doors to be panelled and made of walnut lined with plank, and six panel doors in the second and third stories, to be lined with plank, &c. and the door frames cased with single architraves of good wood.

There is to be a floor for the bar, judges' seat, &c. 20 feet the lengthways of the house, two feet higher than the pavement, with steps 3 by 15 inches, 12 inches apart; the judges' seat 3 feet higher than that floor in a circular form, with panel work, with a lawyers' bar and sheriffs' boxes, and a chair for the judge, and court, of neat work; and the lawyers' bar, and judges' seat, and two jury boxes banistered in front; and a box for the criminal, about the centre and back of the lawyers' bar.—The clerk's table to be oval and between the two jury boxes and banistered in; a bench made for the witnesses in front of the lawyers' bar. The front door is to be four and a half feet wide in the clear, and so high as to range with the windows, the transom door frame black locust 6 by 8 with a stone sill; and a door from the office partition walls into the court house, the same size of the outside door, with a good walnut frame, single architrave, and a six panel door of common size to each of the, with door frames of good timber. In the first story there is to be one girder 16 by 20 inches, to extend across the house; the girder to be split and the heart part turned outside and then pinned together, and that girder supported by two strong columns, at least twelve inches in diameter, resting upon a stone foundation six inches above the floor, with two summers 16 by 20 inches, split as above, and the joists on the first story 16 by 3, and 15 inches apart from centre to centre; the first floor is only to extend 30 feet over. Two plain, strong stair cases, with neat, plain banisters, from the end of the lawyers' bar to the first story, and five feet wide and so to continue on to the third story. In the second story 15 windows, each 20 lights of glass, 10 by 12, the wood the same as the first story. There is to be two girders 14 by 20 inches, split and pinned together, as before mentioned, and supported by 2 columns 12 inches diameter at the top, and proportioned; & the petition to be studied with studs 4 by 6 inches, that goes from the 2d floor to the 3d, and a summer of the same size of the girders, and split the same way & put together to extend the whole length of the house, and the joists to be 14 by 3 inches and 15 inches apart from centre to centre. The 3d story is to be divided into 4 rooms & a passage by partitions; the principal joist in the upper story to be 10 by 12 inches, & the balance of the joist 3 by 12 inches, to be put 20 inches apart from centre to centre, & a summer 10 by 12 inches, to be 18 windows with 16 lights, the wood for them to be the same as in the former stories—the joist to jut over all round the building for a neat plain cornice, and a pavilion roof; the principal rafters 5 by 11 inches at the foot, 6 by 6 at the small end, the purlines 7 by 8 inches, the braces 5 by 7 inches, the small rafters 4 by 7 inches, the residue of the timbers all to be in proportion to the principal timbers of white oak, the other timbers white or red oak; the roof to be sheathed with plank; good yellow pine slungles 4 1-2 inches wide, 1 inch thick at the butt, 19 inches long, to shew 6 inches; the whole floors to be laid with good white oak or ash plank tongued and grooved, and the whole to be done in a workmanlike manner, to be covered in by December next; so as to accommodate the court.

Proposals will be received in writing by the commissioners.

Terms of payment—about £250 in June next, £250 in September, and £250 in December next, and the balance as soon as possible, to be paid as follows—ne bricklayer £130 the wood workman to receive £120, and so in the above proportion; in June, September and December next, with the balance at a further period, and at said time and place bond and security will be required by the commissioners for the performance of the contract.

William Dudley,
H. Harrison,
J. C. Richardson,
Leon'd. Young,
R. S. Russell,
John Parker, and
Tho. Wallace,

Commissioners.

Lexington, Feb. 6.

GEORGE NORTON

Has on hand, and will keep a constant supply of

Dorsey's Best Bar Iron;

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash. Also,

Hammered and Cut Nails

Of every size; which shall be sold low, by wholesale or retail.

THE FOLLOWING BLANKS MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

Manifests,
Bills of Lading.



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

SONG.

By Thomas Moore, Esq.

COME tell me where the maid is found
Whose heart can love, without deceit,
And I will range the world around
To sigh one moment at her feet.

Oh! tell me, where's her sainted home,
What air receives her blessed sigh,
A pilgrimage of years I'll roam
To catch one sparkle of her eye.

And if her cheek be rosy bright,
While truth within her bosom lies,
I'll gaze upon her morn an night,
Till my heart leave me through my eyes.

Show me on earth a thing so rare,
I'll own all miracles and fair,
To make one maid sincere and fair,
Oh! 'tis the utmost Heaven can do.

BARGAINS FOR SALE.

An in LOT on High Street, on which is a Log House, Brick Kitchen—and Stable; in possession of Mr. Marlin.

ALSO.

An in LOT on High Street, corner of Spring Street, under Pott and Rail Fence.

ALSO.

One Acre of Pasture on High Street in the rear of Jno. Fisher, and P. D. Robert's in Lots.—For particulars apply to
W. Macbean.

November 13, 1805.

A SMALL FARM

FOR SALE.

100 Acres of first rate Land, WITHIN two and a half miles of Lexington, on Strade's Road; about 40 acres cleared, with tolerable improvements; upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, together with a few other fruit trees; well watered. If not disposed of by the 1st of March next, will rent. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber within three miles of Lexington, near Genl. Levi Todd's.

Andrew F. Price.

Nov. 20th, 1805.

TWO APPRENTICES

Will be taken by
JOHN JONES,
At his Cotton Manufactory, on Water street, Lexington.
October 15, 1805.

REMOVAL.

E. W. CRAIG,

HAS removed his store to the corner white house, opposite Mr. Leavy's; where he has received and just opened, a new and large assortment of choice FRESH GOODS, which he offers to his friends and the public at the most liberal and reduced prices.

FOR SALE,

A Likely Negro Girl, ABOUT 18 years of age—enquire of the printer.

The celebrated English Stallion TUP, a descendant of Old Eclipse, will stand in Lexington the ensuing season: The terms will be made known in due time.
January 12, 1806.
E. WARFIELD.

A BARGAIN,

By which the purchaser may make a fortune more speedily, than by any other one offered in the state.

I will sell the Tavern TRAVELLERS' HALL, Which I occupy, with or without the furniture and stock of liquors, for part Cash, part Store Goods, Negroes, or Country Produce, paid down; the balance in eight annual payments, with interest from the date; or in four annual payments of half Cash, and half approved produce, with interest from the date.

The situation, convenience, elegance and custom of Travellers' Hall, are well known to be unequalled by any Tavern in the Western Country, and by very few in the Union.

If this property be not sold before the 10 April next, I shall not dispose of it after ward at least, for several years.

R. Bradley.

Lexington, 14th January, 1806.

NEW STORE.

4 ABNER LE GRAND, INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected a large and excellent assortment of MERCHANDISE, which he is now opening in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Macoun & Telford, on Main street, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENS' CUTLERY, CHINA & SADDLERY, GLASS STATIONARY.

Which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, that Goods can be sold at in the state.

THE Minutes of the North District Association of Baptists, are ready for delivery at this Office.

HART & BARTLET,

Have just imported and are now opening, a Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

WHICH they can venture to assert are as well bought, and which can and shall be sold as low as any ever brought to the state. They will receive in payment cash, tobacco, hemp, or hog's lard in hand; but from the many disappointments they have met with in collecting for their last year's sales, they are determined to credit none.

20th November, 1805.

LOFTUS NOEL,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Lexington and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the House lately occupied by Maj. Morrison, (on Short Street,) where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen, who will be so obliging as to favour him with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and best manner, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

LOFTUS NOEL.

N. B. One or two Apprentices will be taken to the above business.

The subscriber has for sale an excellent Coach with Harness, on low terms for Cash.

NEW SCHOOL.

MR. & MRS. GREEN,

REG leave to acquaint their friends in Lexington and its vicinity, that on Monday, the 6th of January, 1806, they intend opening an

Academy for Young Ladies,

where will be taught, the following branches of Education, (viz.)

	per quarter.
Spelling, Reading, with all kinds of Needle Work,	\$ 3
Writing & Arithmetic,	3
English Grammar, Geography, &c.	3
Music, (vocal & instrumental) with use of instrument,	12

Such ladies and gentlemen who please to honour them with the instruction of their children, may rely on their using every exertion in their power, towards their making a rapid progress.

N. B. The manufactory of Patent Piano Fortes, is carried on as usual.—Price 180 dollars.

Mr. Green has just received from Philadelphia, an assortment of NEW MUSIC, which he offers for sale.
Lexington, December 24, 1805.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Maccoun and Telford, are requested to call and pay their respective accounts on or before the first day of March next. All those that fail to comply, must expect their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection, without discrimination.

Lexington, January 2, 1806.

THOMAS JANUARY & HENRY PURVIANCE.

UNDER THE FIRM OF

Thomas January & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING AN ASSORTMENT

OF

GOODS

In a brick house nearly opposite Saml. & Geo. Trotters; which they are willing to dispose of for Hemp, Tobacco, Whiskey, Bacon, Hogs' Lard, Bees' Wax, Country Linen and Linsey. They have also an assortment of CASTINGS, and a quantity of Mann's Lick SALT.

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO WOMAN who understands cooking, washing and ironing—Also a likely BOY and GIRL, 13 or 14 years old. Apply to the printer hereof.

FOR SALE—On long Credit,

ONE two story BRICK HOUSE, and Lot of Ground, on the Limestone road, at the edge of town. Also, the

HOUSE & LOT

in Lexington, occupied by George Adams jun. next door to George Norton, and the Ground adjoining John Adams jun. A good House Wench, a Waggon and Team of Five Horses, well equipt for the road, two Brood Mares, and six Colts, two years old and yearlings. The above property is to be sold on a long credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, by me.

GEORGE ADAMS Sen.

Dec. 17th, 1805.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT,

September Term, 1805.

George Manfell, Complainant,

Against

John C. Owings, and others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant John C. Owings, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March Term, and answer the Complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.

A Copy Teffe,

Thos. Bodley, C.F.C.C.

Taken up by John Baker, near

after meeting house, on the head of Stoner, in Clarke county.

An Iron Gray Horse Colt,

about two years old next spring, with a blaze in his face, with a wart above his left eye, neither docked nor branded; appraised to fourteen dollars.
December 5, 1805.

All persons are hereby cautioned against crediting my wife Nancy Pierce on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. All persons are also forewarned from purchasing any of my property of her, as the purchase will not be good.

John Pierce.

January 25, 1806.

Taken up by Aaron Quick, on

Station Camp creek, Madison county,

One Iron Gray Mare,

supposed to be three years old past, no brand perceivable, with a scar on her near buttock, and a bob tail, her off hind foot white; appraised to fifty dollars.
November 16, 1805.

Benjamin Cooper.

12 WILL give 1s. 3d. per pound, for cleaned combed

HOGS' BRISTLES,

At my shop, at the corner of Short and Cross Streets; where I carry on the

Brush Making Business

In all its branches; where the public can be supplied with as good BRUSHES as any imported from Philadelphia. As this business is of great utility to our country, it is hoped, that every good citizen will encourage this business, by attending to, or order their domestics to attend to the faving of the Bristles, at the time of cleaning their hogs. Their being scalded is of no injury to them. I still carry on the WHEEL and CHAIR making business, as usual.

ROBT. HOLMES.

Nov. 18th, 1805.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Greenville, Jefferson county, Mississippi Territory, a Negro Man, named

24 CHARLES,

whom the subscriber purchased from Thomas B. Scott and Robert Scott of Jessamine county, Kentucky. He is a well made black fellow, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he stoops a little in his shoulders and has a soft squeaking voice. He made his first elopement in September or October 1803, and was taken up in Robertson county, state of Tennessee, the 21st of July, 1804, where he remained until March 1805, at which time, Robert Childress, took him on board his boat, to convey him to his owner, and brought him near the mouth of Bayou Pierre creek, where he again made his escape. His clothing at that time is not known to the subscriber. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend said negro out of the limits of this Territory, and will deliver him to me at my house, or Twenty Dollars for securing him in any jail, and giving me information thereof, so that I get him again; or Twenty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said negro within this Territory, and will deliver him to me at my plantation.

Thomas M. Green.

May 19th, 1805.

22 FOR SALE,

His place whereon I now live, on 450 acres, lying on David's Fork of Elkhorn, with good improvements; about 140 acres of open land, the dwelling house is of Brick, two stories 22 feet wide and 46 feet long, two GRIST MILLS in good repair, and grind very fast, one pair of stones are French burr; the springs and flock of water was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, and give an extensive credit on one fourth being paid down, or I will sell 100 acres with the mills and distillery on it, and give a considerable credit on one third being paid down. It is generally counted a very handsome place—it is needless to mention further particulars, as any person wishing to buy, can view the premises.

1st of John Rogers.

29 REMOVAL.

LAWSON McCULLOUGH.

TAILOR,

HAS removed his Shop from High-street, to a new framed house on Main and Mill-street, adjoining Mr. Lewis Sanders, and nearly opposite Mr. Thos. Hart's Store. Those Gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with dispatch and punctuality, and in the neatest and newest fashion—He has for the accommodation of his friends and customers, (and a little for himself) laid in a general assortment of the most suitable trimmings for cloaths, and a few pieces of genuine Constitution cord and Indian Nankeens, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Be so kind Gentlemen as to call in and judge for yourselves.

I am the public's humble servt.

12m Lawson McCullough

22 Wanted Immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH

That understands his business, to whom generous wages will be given.—Enquire at this office.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber in May last, a strawberry roan coloured

MARE,

three years old last spring, a white spot adjoining one of her fore feet on the fore part of the hoof, bushy mane and tail, had on an old bell. Also, a two year old

GELDING,

a dark or brown bay, a star in the forehead, a snip on one nostril, I believe his legs are all white, on the fore legs the white does not ch high up, a twitch tail, a lengthy made t. They were brought from Virginia last winter, by the Crab Orchard, and may have attempted to make that way—Whoever will deliver the above colts to me in Green county, near where the Columbia road crosses the road leading from Stanford to Greensburg, shall receive Five Dollars for each and travelling expences paid for conveying them.

WILLIAM WALDEN.

Green County, Dec. 10, 1805.

4m

3d May, 1805.

Taken up by John Johnston, in

Washington,

A Dark Bay Horse,

with a small star in his forehead six years old, about fifteen and a half hands high, branded on the near shoulder with a stirrup iron, has a shoe on his fore foot, and one on his hind foot; appraised to twenty dollars.

A copy. Teffe

Marshall Key, D. C. M. C.

F. Downing & Co.

NOTICE.

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public at large, that they continue the

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING

BUSINESS,

In all its branches: Papering, and decorating apartments in the most finished style. They undertake likewise Gilding and japanning—Old waiters &c. japanned anew. They have added to the above mentioned branches, that of making new, and repairing old Looking Glasses. They have received an elegant assortment of Gilt Borders, for pictures or looking glass frames—They continue to take shaded and cut profile likenesses with the physiognotrace, at their shop, opposite to Mr. Pope's office; where for the use of persons living at a remote distance, will be found, all sorts of paints, ready ground, and fit for immediate use, on the shortest notice, together with new brushes. All such persons by giving the subscribers the dimensions of what they desire to be painted, may be accommodated with a sufficient quantity of paint. They have also, always on hand, a quantity of

PURTY.

Three or four APPRENTICES to the above business, coming well recommended, will meet with encouragement.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

1st 100 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnor.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

Lexington Kentucky,

January 13, 1805.

19 WANTED,

A SOBER, industrious man, who is capable of driving a stage with four horses, to be employed in

Driving the Mail Stage

from Limestone to Frankfort, once a week, to commence on the first of May next.—Application to be made to N. Willis, at Chillicothe, or Joshua Wilson, in Lexington.

October 1, 1805.

Be Faithful to your Friend, and

Equitable to all Men.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he deems it a duty incumbent on him, to inform them that he cannot make as good bricks as he has hitherto done, for the common price that bricks sell for at this time; but that he will make as common bricks as have been made of late, which he will sell as cheap as any brick-maker in this place, provided that a special contract is made for such, and not otherwise. I also inform my old customers, that I will make the best, or better bricks than have been made of late years for a reasonable price, not doubting but that there are some who would deem it a crime to discourage a good workman.

JOHN BOBB.

Lexington, Dec. 20, 1805.

2 RAN AWAY

From the subscriber, living on

Clear creek, in Jessamine county,

A Negro Man, called Simon,

about 37 years of age, six feet high, right black, his legs are long and small in proportion to his body, a small round mouth; large round toes, the heels near half way the foot, with small cut nails in them. Whoever brings home said negro, shall have ten Dollars, paid by me.

Wm. Hughes.

December 12, 1805.

NOTICE.

All those indebted to the estate of Gabriel Madison, dec. for property sold them in July 1804, and for debts contracted prior to the death of the said deceased, are informed, that their notes and accounts are in the hands of the subscriber, of this place. They are therefore requested to make immediate payment, as the situation of the estate will not admit of longer delay.

John L. Martin, Ex'r

to the estate of G. Madison dec.

Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1805.

Pittsburgh Warehouse.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has erected a large and commodious

WAREHOUSE,

On the bank of the Monongahela River, at the mouth of Wood Street, near to Mr. William Morrow's Tavern, which is now ready for the reception of any GOODS that may be directed to him. He flatters himself from the knowledge he has of this business, the convenient situation of the House, and the moderate prices he intends charging for Storage, to meet the patronage of a generous public. Any Goods directed to, & stored with him, will be safely delivered to the boat by which they may ascend or descend the different rivers, and care will also be taken, (wherein he may be requested to forward Goods,) to send them by experienced and honest boatmen. He will also attend to the

Commission Business,

which Kentucky Merchants, or other persons may have done on very moderate terms.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favours, and informs them as well as the public, that he has on hand, and will continue to keep,

A Handsome Assortment of

DORSEY'S IRON,

which he is determined to sell at the lowest terms for Cash or approved Notes. He expects shortly

A Handsome Assortment of

PROBST'S CASTINGS.

Thomas Cromwell.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1805.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1805.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, FAYETTE

CIRCUIT COURT.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1805.

George Yancey and Milly his wife, Henry W. Nall, Charles L. Nall, Lewis Nall and Jane his wife, Milly Graves, and Sally Graves, infant children and heirs of Ann Graves, by

John Graves their next friend, and Polly Nall, Fanny Nall, Winney Nall, and Gabriel Nall, infants under the age of 21, by Henry W. Nall their next friend, heirs at law of William Nall deceased, and Martin Nall, complainants,

AGAINST

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Thursday, February 6, 1806.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

WHEN individuals write for the eye of the public, and write under fictitious signatures, they must of course be placed on a footing of equality, as to the degree of credit which will attach to their different statements in the public mind. It is therefore of little consequence for one party or the other to denounce the statements of his antagonists as false, and wanting foundation.—Round assertions of this kind, generally avail but little, and the public must form their opinion from the statements themselves.

Some time since, an extract of a letter appeared in the Independent Gazetteer, from a gentleman at St. Louis, to his friend and correspondent at Lexington. The writer of this letter it appears, had enumerated some of the extraordinary acts of the administration of gen. Wilkinson, since his accession to the government of Louisiana. In the same paper of the 23d of November a *citizen of St. Louis* appeared and disinterestedly informed the public that he is a citizen of that town, presuming thereby that his public declaration of the falsity of the statements contained in the extract, would certainly be accredited. In this, and in this alone, the *Citizen of St. Louis* has the advantage of the writer of the extract; since the latter has been guilty of the gross neglect of not telling the public what he had stated was true.

But although this shield of general W's administration, has triumphantly stated himself to be a *Citizen of St. Louis*, and although he has publicly declared the statement contained in the extract false, yet, this does not make them so, or his round assertion more likely to be believed. The *Citizen of St. Louis* certainly discovers himself utterly destitute of that information which every gentleman possesses, who has resided in this territory one single day, or else destitute of that truth which would have deterred him from making these statements which he has thought proper to make in answering those of the extract. If the citizen of St. Louis had not possessed that paralytical disposition of defending the conduct of his friend & patron general W. at all hazards, he never could have had the hardihood even to have publicly insinuated that the territory of Louisiana was not divided, and that too by the most vindictive partyisms and violent factions. However, the citizen himself appears to admit of the existence of partyism in Louisiana, because in one place he says *the junto*, (for thus the apostatized citizen of St. Louis is pleased to term the American party here) after discovering that they were bereft of executive patronage, "found it necessary to turn their battery against the governor and declare themselves the friends of the people." Does not this then admit that the friends of the people and the friends of the governor are two distinct classes of citizens? Does not this prove there were some who were bereft of the executive patronage? Would this junto of Americans have declared themselves the friends of the people to oppose the governor, when that people were the friends of the governor? Notwithstanding this strong admission of the existence of partyism by the citizen of St. Louis, he afterwards says "they attempted to divide the people into two parties, the French and the American. But in this they have never succeeded." When this good federalist and firm supporter of governor W's administration, was so benevolently writing for the public his history of the "little party" dissensions which exist in Louisiana, why did he not inform them of whom these parties were composed? Why did he not

were on the side of the Americans; so for that many of the Americans are on the side of the French, I blush to admit.

That this territory is at present torn to pieces by the most violent party rage and animosity, is unfortunately too notorious a fact to attempt to conceal; and that these parties have existed here ever since the change of government, at one time under the names of the French party and the American party; at another time under those of the governor's party and the judges' party; until at last they may properly be styled the federal party and the republican party, cannot be denied by any person who has resided in the territory since the 9th of March, 1804.

The *citizen of St. Louis* should have gone further. He should have informed the public, that the American party was afterwards the judges party: And for what? Because these latter would not admit of the great assumptions of power aimed at by the governor; nor of his aristocratical inroads on the proper power of the legislature.—This told, it would scarcely have been necessary to add, that this party was afterwards called and known by the name of the republican party. On the contrary he should then have informed the public that the governor's party was formerly called the French party, and that the leaders of this party do in reality compose a *junto* of probably not more in number than ten or twelve; and that this *junto* at this day might well assume the name of the land faction, with probably some millions of acres of land, claimed by *antedated* grants; petitions concerning which, at this auspicious moment, under the powerful influence of governor W. they intend to trouble congress with. However, I rest assured, that this enormous tract of country out of which the Spanish government itself was defrauded, will never be imposed on the United States. Thus then it does appear there is a *junto* at St. Louis, and it is composed of the French and Spanish dons, with the American don at their head.

That any set of men should ever have attempted to slich general W. of the fame resulting from executive appointments, argues in those attempting, great ignorance of the governor's capacity as general, in which he has long been so sensible of the benefit arising from the exercise of an influence over a power of appointment. With the influence attached to the highest military station in the U. S. together with that of a very high civil office also, the general is certainly a character of no ordinary standing in a republican government, and of which he is too sensible not to discover the great benefit and influence it may afford him, both over the civil and military departments of his country.

The hopes of enjoying a share of this colossal influence, must certainly have animated the citizen of St. Louis very much to have induced him to "roar" so for his patron at Lexington. He was probably that far on his way to the City of Washington, hot on the scent of a *supreme judgeship* for this territory. His hopes of success were in proportion to the loudness of his bellowings for general Wilkinson, and the extent of this latter's influence at the capital. If we judge of the noise which this sycophant will make at the city of Washington for his master from the specimens he gave whilst yet on his way, we may prepare ourselves to hear of a Cato in council, a Scipio in the field, and a Solon in legislation. Nay we shall not even be astonished if we hear it asserted as pre-ordained, that this great man should govern over this land of *Antique Towers and Salt Mountains*, upon the description of one, and the existence of the other, the enthusiastic imagination of this shield of general W's defence dwells with such peculiar delight. He says "this *junto*, ready at any time for civil commotion, have had the presumption to petition against the appointment of general Wilkin-

son governor." To an American and republican, the charge of *presumption* for expressing the wish of the people, no matter whom it concerned, may appear somewhat strange. But to the republicans of Louisiana since the 4th of July, this affords no matter of astonishment. No doubt this citizen of St. Louis, who has long been under the military influence of general W. and who hopes to be soon under the influence of governor W. thinks it a crime against the majesty of his master to express even the slightest disapprobation of any part of his conduct or administration. No doubt he thinks "he cannot be surpassed if equalled in his administration by any man in America."

This writer has also informed the public, that they, (meaning the *junto* of Americans) "are so well known, as to become harmless." If so, where was the necessity of the *Citizen's* noticing the extract which he says was written by a conspicuous member of this *harmless junto*? What prompted a fear "least some person should attach credit to it." The epithets of abuse cast on the Americans by this virtuous, patriotic and republican citizen of St. Louis, is of little consequence either to himself, that party, or the public. For principles, virtue and republicanism, for which the American party here contends, and it is in this light, they wish the government to view the contest.

So far from there being no partyism and division in this country, it has insinuated itself into ever part and institution of the territory. It has not only taken deep root in our own tribunals of justice, but on the board of commissioners also. Altho the situation of this territory loudly calls for the intervention of legislative aid, yet the judges cannot prevail on the governor to meet them in the legislature. This is because the judges will not admit his unqualified veto on the acts of the legislature, and also because he knows the fewer laws there are in a country, the greater the executive influence. If the Americans denounced general W. as unfit for civil rule, and his measures the result of weakness, or an arbitrary despotism, they did not do it without the best grounds. Neither did they do it until he had denounced "the Americans here as the emptyings of our jails in the U. S." Reason as well as experience proves that wherever the civil and military are blended together, the former is certain to be made subservient to the latter. A man of the most ungovernable passions, of a relentless, domineering disposition, by nature long in the habit of commanding an army of slaves, cannot but be a very unapt character for the civil governor of a country.—But that this idea should be entertained of general W's talents as a statesman, is neither singular nor without precedent. Mr. Burr himself, his own friend, has been candid enough to declare "that he does not possess one single correct idea on civil government, nor could be instil one into him."

The writer of this article could now come forward, and tell the public, that he is a *citizen of St. Louis* also, and that the facts herein stated, are not only true, but that those contained in the extract, together with many others of no small importance, not herein enumerated, are true and can be supported by testimony, which would stagger the obliquity of the most incredulous. General W. says, these people have fallen a prey into our hands, and that he had rather every American in the country should have cause of complaint against him, than that one Frenchman should say, fir, I have reason to be discontented.—The French party, it is admitted, are the most opulent; and it is that general W's affection for, and adhesion to the French interest in this country, has not for its object the benefit of the public alone. The general is well known to possess a great thirst for speculation of every description, and probably no part of the U. S. at present opens a great-

er field for this in the land way, than Louisiana. The general's affection, then, to the French party here, is very easily explained, upon the plain principles of self interest, so well known to possess an unbounded influence over the human mind.

It has also been observed, that the general's power of bestowing appointments, answers him many valuable purposes in Louisiana, inasmuch as he can thereby frequently put a stop to the mortifying solicitations of his numerous and noisy creditors.

The government may therefore rest assured, that the attempts of general W's creatures to conceal the real situation of this country, is vain, and calculated only to deceive. With partyism preying on the vitals of this devoted territory, we are menaced with the most serious, and alarming dangers. We therefore solicit and most earnestly intreat the attention of government, of every friend to virtue and republicanism, to our distracted and perilous situation. We hope and trust that the former, may only enquire into the real situation of Louisiana. Altho' at a very considerable distance from the capitol, we fear not, that upon this enquiry, it will be found that the whole territory is convulsed by contending interests, and that general W. with all his ingenuity and skill, is at the head of one of the parties. We fear not but that it will be found to be a contention between the principles of republicanism and aristocracy; and that general W. in reality, has declared, that "Mr. Jefferson and the heads of departments, were changing their politics." We have the most pleasing hope, in believing that the government will not be deceived, in discovering their friends from their enemies, and in giving to the former that pleasing and timely aid which virtue merits. We have a confidence in believing the government will say that general W's genius, disposition, principles, and habits, all combine to point him out as a man unfit for the important task of legislation and civil government.—For with him governor, peace will still be kept aloof from Louisiana.

AN AMERICAN.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

NOTHING less urgent than the defence of the principles of republicanism, could induce me again to intrude myself on the notice of the public. I presume therefore, that an attempt to expose the conduct of those who have departed from the glorious principles of '76, will require no apology. The individual who wantonly abandons those principles, which form the basis of the fairest fabric in the world, will certainly meet with the severest censure from his fellow-citizens, and shew himself undeserving of trust or employment under the American government.

Names, as the relate to persons, are of no greater importance, than to governments. No matter what the name of a person is, if his principles are correct, if his conduct is just, impartial, and virtuous, we do not hesitate to admire him.—So it is with governments. No matter what the name of a government is; if it is administered with justice and virtue, we must applaud it. On the contrary, if a government should style itself a democracy or a republic, and notwithstanding act with partiality, oppression, and injustice, it is a government of iniquity. A monarchy, well administered, is better than a republic badly administered. If however, that republic should be formed by a number of inferior republics or states, it is not, sufficient, that the general or principal government should be properly administered; but the integral parts also. They should act in concert, pursue the same grand object, and be governed by the same fundamental principles. It will therefore be of little avail to the world, if, whilst we are boasting of the freedom of our government, it is in few places a blessing, and many a curse, to the people. All the encomiums which

has received, do but add insult to injury, by shewing us how far it is from our political situation, in reality, to what it is represented.

Territorial governments at best, are but necessary evils, and repugnant to the true principles of republicanism. But if their administration should fall into the hands of a man of a revengeful and vindictive spirit, of an assuming dictatorial and overbearing disposition, they are little better than monarchies, whatever the government may be called, to which they belong.

There could not probably be a more unfortunate, and at the same time a more ample illustration of the foregoing remarks, than the present situation of the territory of Louisiana. This unhappy, distracted country, wants nothing but the name, to make it the most odious despotism. Governor Wilkinson's administration, was commenced in military pomp and parade; and continues in rage and persecution. Instead of mildly endeavouring to conciliate the interests of conflicting parties, he is at the head of one, and persecuting the other with all the vengeance of power. But this is not all. He not only persecutes those who will not yield an immediate, easy, and servile submission to his will; but he also wishes them to bear it in silence. The complaints of the persecuted and the oppressed, he desires to stifle. He does not wish government to know the insults and injuries which he is daily heaping on those who are his political opponents. He does not wish them to know the existence of parties in the country.—His partizans even deny it.—But I would remind them of his pompous expression on his first arrival in the territory wherein he *omnipotently* declared he would "*put his foot on all party spirit.*" *Would to God be bad!* But his administration has become a scourge to republicanism, and a rod of correction for his enemies. Where is our boasted liberty of speech, if censuring an act of the governor's, is sufficient to deprive a man of his office! What government exhibits so many examples of men turned out of office, for no other cause, save that of thinking differently from the governor!—

It has been said, that governor Wilkinson's political opponents in Louisiana, were few; and instigated in their opposition, by motives of private pique, and personal dislike towards him. To shew the government that this is the case, the *af-frighted* friends of general W. are traversing the country, with petitions in their hands, in order to obtain subscribers, who are made to pray for what they do not know.—Upon this method of collecting the public sentiments, it will require only a few observations to expose its fallacy. It will be recollected, and with regret I hope, that governor W. is at the head of the army of the U. S. He is also *ex officio*, superintendent of Indian affairs. It will be recollected that these are a people who have hitherto been in the habit of implicit submission to the will of their governor. Considering therefore the great concentration of power in the hands of this man, the majority of the French, who are an ignorant, but honest class of men, believe general W. vested with all the power of a Spanish governor, and as such would imprison them in the *Calaboza* if they refused to sign any thing presented them by him, or any of his agents. Thus then, with this alarming and dangerous concentration of powers in the hands of general W. the power of making and breaking officers at pleasure—with all the influence of general at the head of the army—of governor, with few laws to restrain him—of superintendent of Indian affairs—with the power of granting licences for an extensive and lucrative Indian trade, will government be imposed upon by the signatures of men to a petition, who dared not refuse to sign, tho' they might have wished it? Will they believe these are the free and voluntary suffrages of the people for

the confirmation of the appointment of general W. when in fact they are the price of his affection to the *land faction* of Louisiana? Will they thence conclude his appointment popular? In writing this I entertain too high an opinion of the wisdom of government, else were I to descend to particulars, I could relate things about signing petitions, that would raise a blush, even in the cheeks of *general W's friends*.

What, let me ask, will the government say, when they are informed that we have not yet had one law passed by our legislature, tho' the judges have more than once stated to the governor, the necessity there was for laws adapted to the exigencies of the territory; and tendered him their services to co-operate with him in this desirable and important work! What must they also think of the general's proposal to meet the legislature at this late day, carefully stating if his health would permit, and only because he knew, that the hon. Rufus Easton, one of the judges, was within a day of departing for the state of New-York, to visit his family.—Was this done on the reflection that it is never too late to do good, or was it done with an intention to prevent judge Easton visiting his family, from whom he had been absent for two years?—No doubt the general will now report to the government his *patriotic* offer to meet the legislature (after six months delay) "to commence a course of legislation," which this unfortunate territory so imperiously demands: But that Mr. Easton has thought proper to absent himself, after having received his notice. But it is to be hoped the judges will also report the offers they so repeatedly made to him, and his repeated refusals to meet them on this business.—What must government think of this man, when they are informed, that by his arbitrary and improper assumptions of power, he despoils the courts of justice of their proper authority and jurisdiction? What must they think when they are told that governor W's office in Louisiana, is, in effect, converted into a court of inquisition, as odious as those established under the government of Spain?—What must they think when they are informed he takes upon himself to investigate the private character and contracts of individuals; by calling before him wretches of the most debased reputations, who are ready to give affidavits to every point required?—What authority, or for what purpose does general W. issue notifications to gentlemen, to attend him to hear the accusations of baseness, calumny and falsehood against them? What authority has he for taking affidavits? Is his office the place for the investigation of gentlemen's characters? Is his office the tribunal where contracts are to be decreed *fraudulent*, null and void? Are there not courts of justice established for this purpose in the territory? If conduct of this nature is tolerated in the executive officer of the territory, the liberty which the people of Louisiana have gained, is a mere name! Their government, American in theory, but Spanish in practice.

Situated at a great distance from the capitol of the union, Louisiana has been subject to all these hardships and inconveniences, under the American government, which unfortunately too often falls to the lot of remote & frontier territories. A wise legislator in Louisiana, would not hesitate to say, that the laws for its rule and government, have been founded in error, and ignorance of the real situation of the territory; the manners, habits and customs of its inhabitants.

In the first place, it has been erroneously supposed, that a *strong government was necessary in Louisiana, to keep its citizens in proper subjection*. If the word citizen here alludes to the French and Spanish inhabitants of the territory, it is as unjust as it is arbitrary. The French people in this territory, are, doubtless, as honest and peaceable citizens, as are under the American

government. They are generally, an uninformed, unambitious set of men, accustomed to peace, and obedience to their government.—They are the last class of citizens in the United States, from whom the government have any thing to fear. In the second place, it has been equally as erroneously supposed, that the French class of citizens, composed a majority of the population of this territory. This, however true it may be, when applied to the territory of Orleans, is utterly destitute of truth when applied to that of Louisiana. The number of the Americans here, greatly exceeds that of the French. Indeed it may be said, that *four-fifths* of the farmers in the country, are Americans. It is therefore earnestly to be wished, that we may have all the rights, benefits and immunities of the American government extended to us; or at least, as many of its blessings as may be compatible with our present situation.

But it may be asked, have not government already done every thing they could, to promote the prosperity and happiness of Louisiana? Every republican in the territory will immediately answer no!—They will say, they have placed over us a man whose disposition, nature and talents, renders him totally unfit for the important station of civil governor;—they have placed over us a man, whose principles have ever been wavering, and never congenial to the true spirit of republicanism;—they have placed over us a governor, who delights in persecution, and whose vanity and ambition, are only to be equalled by his desire of obedience and love of servile adulation;—they have placed over us a governor, who is also at the head of the army;—they have placed over us a man, with the power of bestowing appointments, during his pleasure, and which is always at an end, when the person appointed, ceases to flatter and admire. He insults and mortifies those, not of his party, and out of his power in other respects, by calling them before him to investigate their characters. He takes *ex parte* affidavits of the most abject wretches, to blast and destroy the reputation of his opponents. He anticipates the decisions of the proper established tribunals of the territory, and proclaims to the world by his affidavits, the supposed business of his political adversaries. In Louisiana, he condemns speculation in others, whilst he as ardently desires it himself. Nay, he even constructs *advantageous contracts*, however fairly & voluntarily executed, into fraudulent purchases; and proves the fraud by one of the parties contracting. He prevents or embarrasses the due execution of the laws of the United States. Some time in the month of July, 1805, Maj. Seth Hunt, commandant of the district of St. Genevieve, agreeably to the intent of the appointment of commandants, ordered a certain Capt. John Smith, formerly of Tennessee, off the lands of the U. S. in his district, as an illegal and unauthorized settler. For this purpose, he wrote general W. informing him, he should require a military patrol, to carry into effect this order; unless Mr. Smith quietly departed from the public land. Notwithstanding this, general W. contrary to every principle of official communications, and without precedent, exposed the official letter of Maj. Hunt, by giving copies thereof to Capt. Smith. He not only done this, but upon Smith's own statement, suffered him to remain on the land; in express violation of the act of Congress, for the prevention of illegal and unauthorized settlements on the lands of the United States. It was not sufficient to expose the official communications of Maj. Hunt, to set him and Capt. Smith at variance, (as also to place the Maj. in the unpleasant situation of defending his public conduct to every private individual,) but he must also justify the most daring and flagrant breaches of law. It was not sufficient to justify this outrage against the law, by Capt.

Smith, but he must also inform Maj. Hunt, "*that he advised him to de-commodate his controversy with Capt. Smith, whose character and connections are respectable; and whose influence was in unison with the policy of our administration.*" What controversy let me ask, was there existing between Maj. Hunt and Capt. Smith, who scarcely knew each other by sight, which required "*accommodation*?" save that which exists between the executive officer of every law, and the person who violates it? And is the "*respectability of a man's connections and character, his influence &c.*" to be a sufficient justification for his violations of law? Again he informs Maj. Hunt, "*that seeing his (meaning Capt. Smith's) occupancy cannot prejudice the rights of government, and that his labour instead of injuring, may give value to the object, in quest of which, he seems adventuring his settlement on the public land, was to be justified on this ground also.*" If Capt. Smith's settlement on the lands of the United States enhanced their value, to government, may not this also be said of every settlement which the law intended to prohibit? Will not a settlement made by a poor man, (*of no influence,*) and without respectable connections in Tennessee, on the lands of the United States enhance their value as much, as though it were made by a rich man? What description of settlers is there, which the law, creating commandants, calls illegal and unauthorized, except it be those, who make their settlements posterior to the 1st of October 1804? Does the act of Congress make any mention of settlements that enhance, distinguished from those that depreciate the value of the public land? Does it make any discrimination between the rich settler and the poor? How then, let me ask, is general W. to justify such conduct as this, to the government? Must he be permitted to prevent the execution of the laws of the United States, and justify their violation upon such shameful pretexts as these? Is the first attempt to prevent illegal and unauthorized settlements on the public lands in Louisiana, to be frustrated, and the officer persecuted and arrested? Let it be recollected, that this settlement of Capt. Smith's, was on a tract of land, upon which there was a very valuable lead mine; to work which, this settlement was evidently commenced. Let it also be remembered, that this settlement is suffered yet to be continued, by the tenant or agent of Capt. Smith; although full evidence has been adduced to governor W. that the settlement was illegal. If government can tolerate such conduct as this, in the governor of Louisiana, how severely will they punish the true friends of independence, justice and republicanism.

Well might the poor oppressed French, say to the Americans in reproach, "You told us this would be a government of liberty, where every man would be on a footing of equality.—You told us the Chateaus, the Gratiots, Soulard &c. would not have an undue influence over the minds of the American governors; nor any of those advantages of which we were formerly unjustly deprived; none of those monopolies from which we have so severely suffered. But we see they possess the same advantages over us now, which they formerly enjoyed; and we are in no better situation under the American, than we were under the Spanish government."

If the glorious spirit of the revolution has fled from the shores of America, if there were no men of tried principle, talents and science, from amongst whom, government could select a governor, for the territory of Louisiana, her appointment might then be justified. But until this shall be the case, it is of the first importance to the government, to republicanism, to this territory, that the appointment of the general in chief of the army, as governor of Louisiana, should be rejected by the Senate!

AN AMERICAN.